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flated and then only at the fold at the lower edge of the leaf. The free margin is pressed close to the main lobe of the leaf. The genus has no underleaves.

Most of the species are dioicous. In these the antheridia are in androecia having the form of catkins and are found at the end of the stem or the principal branches. The archegonia occur in similar positions. The calyptra is somewhat pear-shaped, whitish, and nearly opaque. In most species the perianth is strongly compressed from above, as though it had been "flattened" by a heavy weight. This "dorso-ventrally" flattened perianth occurs in but one other genus of Northeastern America, Scapania. This is easily distinguished from Radula by its bilobed leaves, which have the lower lobe larger than the upper. The lips of the perianth are truncate and nearly or quite entire. The spores are rather large and have a granular surface.

RADULA COMPLANATA (L.) Dumort. Comm. Bot. 112. 1822. (Jungermannia complanata L. Sp. Pl. 1133. 1753.)

This is the common species of the Eastern United States and is found also on the Pacific slope, but not so abundantly.

It occurs as yellowish green, depressed mats at the base, or on the lower part of the trunks of trees. Where the plants have not yet formed these mats, they cling closely to the substratum. This species is also found on rocks in the Eastern region of the United States. The leaves are closely imbricate, and sometimes bear gemmæ upon the margins. The upper (dorsal) lobe is nearly round, and the lower (ventral) lobe is rather quadrate, and about a quarter the size of the dorsal. The walls of the leaf cells are thickened at the angles.

The species is paroicous, the perianth long-obconic, strongly compressed, two lipped, entire or nearly so. The capsule is ellipsoidal or obovoid, exserted from the perianth only a short distance.

Sayre, Pa.

(To be continued.)

NEW OR UNRECORDED MOSSES OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY J. CARDOT AND I. THERIOT.

Condensed from Bot. Gaz. 30, July, 1900. Translated by Miss Warner.

PTEROGONIUM GRACILE Sw. var. CALIFORNICUM Ren. & Card.

Differs from the typical European form in the longer and more acuminate leaves and in the smaller alar cells.

California: "Ad rupes Californiæ, perfrequens; Bolander" (Sulliv. & Lesq. Musci Bor. Amer, Exsicc., ed. 2, no. 349); Sansalito (Marshall A. Howe, 1892;) Coast Range Mts., San Mateo Co., on trees (M. A. Howe 1895: Ren. & Card., Musci Amer. Sept. exsicc. no. 316). All the Californian specimens of *P. gracile* that we have examined belong to this variety.

PYLAISIA POLYANTHA Sch. var. DREPANIOIDES Ren. & Card.

A peculiar form, similar in habit and size to *Hypnum pallescens*. The secund leaves usually faintly toothed to the base of the acumen, the al cells less numerous and less obscure, and less chlorophyllose. Capsule smaller. Peristome normal.

Minnesota: Without locality or name of collector, mixed with a small form of *Hypnum uncinatum*, Hedw. (Herb. Univ. of Wisconsin).

PSEUDOLESKEA PATENS Limpr. Laubm. **2**:806. (Leskea ? patens Lindb. in Soc. pro Fauna et Fl. fenn. 1880. *Lesquereuxia patens* Lindb. in Meddel. af Soc. pro Fauna et Fl. fenn. **14**:75. 1887.

Newfoundland: Deer Lake (Rev. A. C. Waghorn).

This species differs from *P. atrovirens* in its more slender stems, the leaves erecto-patent (not secund), symmetric (not falcate), and the papillae being set on the middle of the cells and not on the angles.

TRIPTEROCLADIUM LEUCOCLADIUM (C. Muell.) Jaeg. var. CAMPTOCARPUM Card. & Ther.

Differs from the typical form only in the short, subhorizontal arcuate capsule resembling that of Brachythecium.

Idaho: Latah County (L. F. Henderson, 1894).

AMBLYSTEGIUM SERPENS Br. Eur. var. SUBENERVE Ren. & Card.

Differs from other small forms of *A. serpens* in the leaves which are either costate or ecostate. Distinguished from *A. subtile* by the more robust habit, much larger and broader leaves with shorter acumen.

Newfoundland: Bay-of-Islands (Rev. A. C. Waghorn).

AMBLYSTEGIUM FLUVIATILE Br. Eur. var. BREVIFOLIUM Ren. & Card.

Distinguished from the typical European form by the more regularly pinnate branches, shorter and smaller leaves and a costa thicker in proportion to the size of the leaf.

Minnesota; Lanesboro (J. M. Holzinger, 1894. Ren. & Card., Musci Amer. Sept. exsicc. no. 327).

AMBLYSTEGIUM RIPARIUM Br. Eur. var. LONGIVERVE Card. & Ther.

Distinguished from the typical form by the costa extending farther into the acumen.

Arkansas: Varner, in water (B. F. Bush, 1898).

Resembles *A. vacillans* Sull. in the long-nerved leaves, but in this species the branch leaves have a short obtuse acumen, while in our moss they are narrowly and acutely acuminate, like the stem leaves.

HYPNUM HALLERI Linn. fil. apud Swartz Meth. Musc. 34.

Labrador: L'Anse-au-Mort (Waghorn, 1894) Cook's Brook (Waghorn, 1897). Newfoundland: Middle Arm, on rocks (Waghorn, 1896).

A very distinct species of the subgenus *Campylium*, at once characterized by the very dense tufts, the stems entirely prostrate and divided into pinnate branches, the leaves much crowded, recurved-squarrose from a more erect base, minutely denticulate all around, and with a much shorter point than in the allied species.

HYPNUM CUPRESSIFORME L. var. RESUPINATUM Sch. Coroll. 133. (H. resupinatum Wils., Bryol. Brit. 398).

Newfoundland: Chance Cove (Rev. A. C. Waghorn, 1891).

This variety considered by many authors as a distinct species is charac terized by the leaves not falcate-secund, imbricate or homomallous and pointing upward, and the capsule erect and symmetrical or very slightly curved or inclined. It is connected with the type by many intermediate forms.

HYPNUM MOLLE Dicks. var. SCHIMPERIANUM Sch., Syn. 775 (ed. 2) (*H. Schimperianum* Lorentz. Moost. 123, *pl. 5, fig. c*).

Northwestern Montana: In the vicinity of Lake MacDonald, Flathead Co. (J. M. Holzinger and J. B. Blake, 1898).

Differs from the type by the longer and more slender stems naked below and by the leaves smaller and with a shorter acumen.

DICRANOWEISIA SUBCOMPACTA Card. & Ther.

In densely tufted cushions. Stems simple or sparingly branched, 6–8mm. high, densely foliate. Leaves suberect when wet, crispulate when dry, 1–1.5mm. long, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, subacute or somewhat obtuse, slightly channeled above, nerve attenuate at base, extending to the apex or vanishing a little below. Margin pale below, inflexed above, very entire, cells irregularly quadrate or subrectangular, the lower ones laxer, linear next to the costa, the alar cells distinct, subinflated, fuscous. Other parts unknown. *Plate XI.*

Very nearly allied to the European *D. compacta* Sch. from which it differs by the leaves being more narrowly acuminate and generally subacute, the cells of the areolation larger and with thinner walls and chiefly by the costa narrower, attenuate below (16–25μ broad; it is 55μ in *D. compacta*). Along the trail from Holzinger s Basin to the Rim.

BARBULA RUFIPILA Card. & Ther.

In habit and shape of leaves closely resembling *B. aciphylla*, differs only in the cells which are twice as large and more distinct (the upper 20–30μ in *B. rufipila*, 12–15μ in *B. aciphylla*) and in the hair point which is often less toothed and sometimes entire. Described from sterile specimen.

Avalanche Basin; Holzinger's Basin.

GRIMMIA MOLLIS B. & S.

This European alpine moss is reported from Greenland, and should be found at intermediate stations in Canada. Base of Sperry Glacier.

GRIMMIA SUBSULCATA Limpr. in Rabenh. Cryptog. Fl. Laubm. 757.

New to North America. Cardot det. Mt. Trilby.

WEBERA CARINATA (Brid.) (*W. cucullata carinata* Husnot; *Bryum naviculare* Card.)

New to North America. Cardot det. Base of Sperry Glacier.

BRYUM ALPINUM L. var. DENTICULATUM Card. & Ther.

Differs from the typical form in the more slender habit, shorter ovate-acuminate leaves, with scarcely revolute margins, distinctly sinuate-denticulate above and in the costa vanishing in the apex.

On the way from Holzinger's Basin to the Rim.

PSEUDOLESKEA RADICOSA (Muell.) Lesq. & James.

This species was distributed as *P. rigescens* Lindb: it is the *P. atrovirens* of European authors. Best det. Holzinger's Basin; Mt. Trilby.